Setting up presence in India

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Disclaimer

This document has been developed to simply provide a quick overview in simple terms of the manners or models under which a company could setup an establishment in India; and the tax and regulatory frameworks that could preside over such an entity.

The materials contained in this publication were assembled in April 2021 and were based on the law enforceable and information available at that time.

Abbreviations

AD Bank-1	Authorized Dealer Bank -1	**HO**	Head Office
AE	Associated Enterprises	**JV**	Joint Venture
ALP	Arm's Length Price	**LLP**	Limited Liability Partnership
AMT	Alternate Minimum tax	**LO**	Liaison Office
APA	Advance Pricing Agreements	**MAT**	Minimum Alternate Tax
BEPS	Base Erosion Profit Shifting	**MCAA**	Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement
BO	Branch Office	**MNC**	Multi-National Company
BOD	Board of Directors	**OECD**	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
CBDT	Central Board of Direct Taxes	**PE**	Permanent Establishment
CFS	Consolidated Financial statements	**PO**	Project Office
DDT	Dividend Distribution Tax	**POEM**	Place of Effective Management
DTAA	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement	**RBI**	Reserve Bank of India
ECB	External Commercial Borrowings	**ROC**	Registrar of Companies
ED	Executive Director	**ROI**	Return of Income
FCCB	Foreign Currency Convertible Bond	**R&D**	Research & Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	**SHR**	Safe Harbor Rules
FTS	Fee for Technical Services	**The Act**	Income Tax Act 1961
FY	Financial Year	**TP**	Transfer Pricing
GAAR	General Anti Avoidance Rules	**TRC**	Tax Residency Certificate
GDR	Gross Depository Receipt	**WOS**	Wholly-Owned Subsidiary
GOI	Government of India		

Chapters

This document covers the six major aspects for doing business in India, which companies need to understand in order to successfully initiate and sustain operations in the Indian market. These aspects have been divided into a multitude of sub-topics which have been carefully evaluated and collated to provide an insight on maintaining a fruitful business presence in India.

The first two chapters cover the initial phase, where we discuss how to setup a business in India and how to structure the funding of that new business. The third chapter focuses on understanding corporate taxes in India which is then followed by the fourth chapter, which emphasizes on transfer pricing methods and regulations in India. The fifth chapter discusses the Goods and Services Tax implications in India, which is proving to be a ground-breaking tax regime and finally, the sixth chapter discusses the concept of expatriate taxation in India.

The inherent demand of quality advisory and financial services in the mentioned topics, coupled with our expertise in these six critical touch-points makes this document an important tool to analyze, evaluate and ease the decision-making process of companies looking to do business in India.

Click to jump to the respective pages

Setting up presence in India

This chapter contains an overview of various models under which a company can set up an establishment in India. A foreign entity has the following options for setting up presence in India:

SETTING UP PRESENCE IN INDIA

AS A FOREIGN COMPANY

LIAISON OFFICE

- *Only permitted to undertake liaising/ representative activities*
- *Cannot undertake commercial/trading/ industrial activities*

PROJECT OFFICE

- *Extension of the foreign company, set up for undertaking a specific project in India*
- *Closed after completion of the project*
- *Cannot undertake commercial/trading/ industrial activities, other than execution of respective project*

BRANCH OFFICE

- *Extension of the foreign company*
- *Set up to undertake activities permitted by Indian Exchange Control Regulations*
- *Cannot undertake any activity other than the ones permitted by RBI*

AS AN INDIAN COMPANY IN THE FORM OF SUBSIDIARY OR JOINT VENTURE

- *Separate legal entity, incorporated in India*
- *Can undertake business activities permitted by Indian Exchange Control Regulations*
- *In case of a joint venture, it is to be closed after the completion of the venture, unlike a subsidiary*

AS A LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

- *Separate legal entity*
- *Can undertake business activities permitted by Indian Exchange Control Regulations*
- *Treated as 'corporate' from legal perspective but a "partnership' from tax perspective*
- *Governed by the "Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008"*

1. Liaison Office (‘LO’)

1.1 OVERVIEW OF LO

LO is a representative office and acts as a channel of communication between the head office overseas and its customers/ prospective customers in India. An LO cannot undertake business activities in India and hence, cannot earn income in India. The role of such office is therefore limited to collecting information about possible market opportunities and providing information about the company and its products to the prospective Indian customers.

1.2 APPROVAL PROCESS

Prior permission from Authorized Dealer (AD) Bank - I is required for setting up of a LO in India. Parent company/Head office (‘HO’) is eligible to apply to an AD Bank for approval, if it has a profit-making track record during the immediately preceding 3 financial years in the home country and has a net worth of not less than USD 50,000.

An application in form FNC (along with prescribed documents) is required to be made to AD-I bank to obtain approval for establishing LO in India. After obtaining necessary approval from the AD Bank for setting up an LO, Form FC-1 is required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies (‘ROC’) to obtain ‘Certificate of Establishment’ of place of business in India.

Initially, approval is granted for 3 years. Subsequent extension can be taken prior to expiry of the initially approved term from an AD Category I Bank.

1. Liaison Office ('LO')

1.3 LO FUNDING

All expenses of the LO are to be incurred from inward remittances from the HO.

1.4 ANNUAL TAX FILINGS

LO is not liable to pay income tax in India as it does not earn any income in India. Form 49C is required to be filed annually by the LO for reporting of expenses in India.

1.5 WITHHOLDING TAX OBLIGATION

LO shall be required to withhold tax at prescribed rates on various payments such as salaries, professional fee, rent, contract fee, etc. Such taxes are to be withheld on payments made to residents as well as non-residents.

2. Project Office ('PO')

2.1 OVERVIEW OF PO

Project Office refers to a place of business of a foreign company executing a project in India. The presence and activities of the PO are restricted to a particular project for which it is established. On the completion of the project, the PO has to be closed.

2.2 APPROVAL PROCESS

A PO can be opened in India only after the PO has secured a contract from Government of India or Indian concern. The PO shall obtain the funding according to the modes mentioned in para 2.3. Subsequently, an application shall be made in Form FNC (with other requisite documents) to the AD Bank for obtaining approval to establish a PO in India. After obtaining necessary approval from the AD Bank for setting up an PO, Form FC-1 is required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies ('ROC') to obtain 'Certificate of Establishment' of place of business in India.

2.3 CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING PO

A foreign company can open a PO in India, provided it has secured a contract from an Indian company and:

- The project is funded directly by inward remittance from abroad; or
- The project is funded by a bilateral or multilateral international financing agency; or
- The project has been cleared by an appropriate authority; or

2. Project Office ('PO')

- A company or entity in India awarding the contract has been granted a term loan by a public financial institution or a bank in India for the project. However, if the above criteria are not met, the foreign entity has to approach the Reserve Bank of India, for prior approval.

The PO can be set up only after project is awarded to foreign company.

2.4 INCOME TAX IMPLICATIONS

Under the IT Act, a PO is treated as a 'permanent establishment' or 'business connection' of a foreign company in India and income attributable to Indian operations shall be subject to tax in India as follows:

Corporate Tax: Income attributable to such PO is taxed in India on a 'net income basis', i.e., after allowing deduction for admissible expenses and depreciation computed as per the provisions the IT Act @ 40%[1] (plus applicable surcharge and education cess).

Deduction for general administration expenses (indirect expenses) incurred by the HO/reimbursed to HO would be limited to 5% of the total income before allowing for such deduction. Accordingly, general expenses attributable to the income derived from Indian operations exceeding 5% of the total income would not be allowed as deduction for the purposes of computation of taxable income of the PO in India.

2. Project Office ('PO')

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT'): Where tax liability computed under the normal provisions of the IT Act (as stated above) is less than 15% of the book profits as per Profit & Loss Account (after making certain adjustments), MAT @ 15%[1] of the adjusted book profits is liable to be paid. Tax paid under MAT is eligible to be carried forward as tax credit for a period of subsequent 15 tax years and can be adjusted against income tax under normal provisions of the IT Act, subject to certain limitations.

Deductibility of Payments made to HO: Fees/Royalty/Interest paid by the PO to group companies shall be allowed as deduction for computation of taxable income of PO. Such payments are subject to transfer pricing ('TP') regulations and withholding tax requirements.

Reimbursement of expenses incurred by HO on behalf of PO should be allowed as deduction, subject to TP regulations and restriction of 5% of net income condition for administrative expenses (indirect expenses).

2.5 TRANSFER PRICING

TP regulations prescribed under the IT Act provide that international transactions between two or more associated enterprises ('AE') (i.e., transactions between PO and any foreign related parties including the parent company) should be at arm's length price, computed as per the provisions of Indian TP regulations.

2. Project Office ('PO')

PO would be required to maintain the prescribed information and documents with respect to every international transaction with its AEs. Determination of the applicable arm's length price with respect to an international transaction is required, based on an analysis of the functions, risks and assets relatable to the transaction.

2.6 WITHOLDING TAX OBLIGATION

PO shall be required to withhold tax at prescribed rates on various payments such as salaries, professional fee, rent, contract fee, etc. Such taxes are to be withheld on payments made to residents as well as non-residents.

2.7 OTHER REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Intermittent Remittance: PO is allowed to make intermittent remittance of surplus funds to HO, pending its closure. For this purpose, the PO shall submit the requisite documents to the AD Bank along with an undertaking that remittance will not affect completion of project and any shortfall of funds shall be met by inward remittance. No tax is applicable on intermittent remittance to the HO.

[1] plus applicable surcharge and cess

3. Branch Office ('BO')

3.1 OVERVIEW OF BO

A BO is an extension of a foreign company and for all legal purposes, it is treated as a foreign company in India. It does not have a separate legal status. It is suitable when short-term or medium-term business presence is envisaged, and debt funding is not required for Indian operations.

A BO is permitted to undertake only following activities in India as permitted by RBI:

- Export/import of goods (procurement of goods for export and sale of goods after imports allowed only on wholesale basis)
- Rendering professional or consultancy services
- Carrying out research work, in which the HO is engaged
- Promoting technical or financial collaborations between Indian companies and the HO or the overseas group company
- Representing the HO in India and acting as a buying/selling agent in India
- Rendering services in information technology and development of software in India
- Rendering technical support to the products supplied by HO/group companies
- Representing a foreign airlines/shipping company.

3. Branch Office (‘BO’)

A BO is not allowed to:

- Undertake retail trading activities of any nature in India
- Carry out manufacturing or processing activities in India, directly or indirectly

3.2 APPROVAL PROCESS

Prior permission from AD Bank-I is required for setting up of a BO in India. Parent Company/HO is eligible to apply to AD Bank for approval, if it has a profit-making track record during the immediately preceding 5 financial years in the home country and has a net worth of not less than USD 100,000.

An application in form FNC (along with prescribed documents) is required to be made to AD-I bank to obtain approval for establishing BO in India. After obtaining necessary approval from the AD Bank for setting up an BO, Form FC-1 is required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies (‘ROC’) to obtain ‘Certificate of Establishment’ of place of business in India.

3.3 BO FUNDING

All expenses of the BO shall be funded by inward remittance or through income from permitted activities.

3. Branch Office ('BO')

3.4 INCOME TAX IMPLICATIONS

Corporate Tax: Income attributable to Indian operations is taxed in India on a 'net income basis', i.e., after allowing deduction for admissible expenses and depreciation computed as per the provisions the Act @ 40%[1] (plus applicable surcharge and cess).

Deduction for general administration expenses (indirect expenses) incurred by the HO/reimbursed to HO would be limited to 5% of the total income. Accordingly, general expenses attributable to the income derived from Indian operations exceeding 5% of the net income would not be allowed as deduction for the purposes of computation of taxable income of the BO in India.

MAT: Where tax liability computed under the normal provisions of the IT Act (as stated above), is less than 15% of the book profits as per Profit & Loss Account (after making certain adjustments), MAT @ 15% [1] of the adjusted book profits is liable to be paid. Tax paid under MAT is eligible to be carried forward as tax credit for a period of subsequent 15 tax years and can be adjusted against income tax under normal provisions of the IT Act, subject to certain limitations.

Deductibility of Payments made to HO: Fees/Royalty/Interest paid by the BO to the group companies shall be allowed as deduction for computation of taxable income of BO. Such payments are subject to TP regulations and withholding tax requirements.

Reimbursement of expenses incurred by HO on behalf of BO should be allowable as deduction subject to TP regulations and restriction of 5% of net income condition for administrative expenses.

3. Branch Office (‘BO’)

3.5 TRANSFER PRICING

BO would be required to maintain the prescribed information and documents with respect to every international transaction with its AEs. Determination of the applicable arm’s length price with respect to an international transaction is required, based on an analysis of the functions, risks and assets relatable to the transaction.

3.6 WITHOLDING TAX OBLIGATION

BO shall be required to withhold tax at prescribed rates on various payments such as salaries, professional fee, rent, contract fee, etc. Such taxes are to be withheld on payments made to residents as well as non-residents.

3.7 OTHER REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Profit Repatriation: Profits earned by BO are freely remittable from India, subject to payment of applicable taxes.

Closure: A BO can be closed after obtaining prior permission of the AD-I bank. Prescribed documentation would need to be submitted for repatriation of winding up proceeds outside India.

[2] plus applicable surcharge and cess

4. Corporate entity

4.1 OVERVIEW OF WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY ('WOS')

A WOS is a separate legal entity and a domestic company in India. It has a separate legal status, independent of its shareholders.

A WOS is suitable where long-term business presence is envisaged. Being an Indian company, a WOS has greater freedom to undertake activities that are incidental to its permitted business activities.

4.2 TYPES OF COMPANIES

Companies in India can be broadly classified as public and private companies. A company can be registered with its liability as limited or unlimited. In the case of the former, the personal liability of the members is limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, while in the latter, their liability extends to the entire amount of the company's debts and liabilities. A company can also be registered as a guarantee company.

We have summarized below the various types of companies that may be set up under Indian corporate laws.

4. Corporate entity

One person company

Only 1 member (should be an Indian citizen and resident)

At least 1 director

Small company

Not a public company

Paid up capital not more than INR 5 million and turnover according to latest P&L shouldn’t exceed INR 20 million

Private company

Company members (2 to 200)

Minimum two directors (at least one director to be resident in India)

Transfer of shares permitted, subject to certain pre-requisites

Public company

Minimum 7 members

Minimum 3 directors (at least one director to be resident in India).

Limits placed on remuneration paid to directors

Not for profit company

Established for charitable purposes

Profit generated must be used for the purposes for which it was established

4. Corporate entity

4.3 PRIVATE COMPANY VS. PUBLIC COMPANY

Following are the few key comparisons between a private company and a public company:

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY
01	Minimum number of members	2	7
02	Maximum number of members	200	Unlimited
03	Minimum number of directors	2	3
04	Limits on managerial remuneration	No limit on remuneration payable to managerial personnel	Approval of Central Government is required if the remuneration payable is beyond the specified limits
05	Transfer of shares	Transfer of shares permitted, subject to certain pre-requisites	No such restriction on transfer of shares

4. Corporate entity

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY
06	Requirement of Independent Directors	No such requirements	Companies having paid up capital of INR 100 Mn or more or turnover of INR 1 Bn or more or which have in aggregate outstanding loans and debentures exceeding INR 500 Mn are required to appoint at least 2 Independent Directors.
07	Requirement of Woman Director	No such requirement	Companies having paid up capital of INR 1 Bn or more or turnover of INR 3 Bn or more are required to appoint at least 1 Woman Director on its Board.

4. Corporate entity

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY
08	Borrowing Limits	No maximum limit	There is a limit on borrowings by a company up to the aggregate of paid up capital + free reserves + Securities premium of the Company and if such a limit is breached then a prior approval of Members is required by way of a Special Resolution.
09	Loan to Directors/persons in which Directors are interested	Loans can be granted to Directors provided there are certain restrictive conditions as provided under Section 185 of Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) which have to be complied with.	No loans can be granted to Directors.

4. Corporate entity

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PRIVATE COMPANY	PUBLIC COMPANY
10	Limit of acceptance of deposits from members	Private Companies may accept from its members monies not exceeding one hundred per cent of aggregate of the paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account and such company shall file the details of monies so accepted to the Registrar in such manner as may be specified.	No such exemption has been provided to Public Limited Companies.

4. Corporate entity

4.4 SETTING UP OF WOS/JOINT VENTURE (JV)

Under Indian Exchange Control Regulations, a foreign company is permitted to set up a WOS in India to undertake a wide spectrum of activities except a few areas which is either not 100% open to foreign investment or requires prior approval/ license from the Government of India

4.5 CAPITALIZATION OF WOS

Initial funding of the WOS is to be done in the form of share capital (equity). Alternate mode of capital structuring such as convertible debentures and preference shares, or external commercial borrowing (‘ECB’) are allowed. A WOS can also take loans from Indian banks as well as ECBs from overseas lender or issue a Rupee Denominated Bond to them, subject to certain conditions.

4. Corporate entity

4.6 CORPORATE LAW REGULATIONS

- Indian corporate law requires a WOS to prepare and maintain proper books of accounts with respect to all transactions undertaken by the WOS.
- Private limited company is required to have at least 2 shareholders and 2 directors. Directors should be individuals. Company should have at least one resident director who shall stay in India for not less than 182 days during the ongoing financial year.
- Annual audited accounts along with other necessary documents of the WOS are required to be submitted with ROC. WOS, being an incorporated entity is also subject to certain statutory requirements.

4.7 INCOME TAX IMPLICATIONS

Under the IT Act, a WOS is treated as a domestic company and is taxed as a resident of India. The taxation of the WOS would be as follows:

Corporate Tax: WOS is taxed in India on a 'net income basis', i.e., after allowing deduction for expenses and depreciation computed as per the provisions the IT Act @ 22/25/30%*[1,2]. WOS being an Indian tax resident is taxed on its worldwide income. (Please refer slide no 34-35 for Corporate tax rates and other applicable conditions)

4. Corporate entity

MAT: Where tax liability computed under the normal provisions of the IT Act (as stated above), is less than 15%[1] of the book profits as per Profit & Loss Account (after making certain adjustments), MAT @ 15%*[2] of the adjusted book profits would be liable to be paid. Tax paid under MAT is eligible to be carried forward as tax credit for a period of subsequent 15 tax years, which can be adjusted against income tax under normal provisions of the IT Act, subject to certain limitations.

Repurchase of Shares: Capital gains arising on buy-back of shares held by parent company in the WOS shall be taxable @ 23.296% in the hands of WOS.

4.8 DEDUCTIBILITY OF PAYMENTS

Fees/Royalty/Interest paid by WOS to the parent company or other associated enterprises shall be allowed as deduction for computation of taxable income of WOS. Such payments are subject to TP regulations and withholding tax requirements.

WOS shall be required to withhold tax at prescribed rates on various payments such as salaries, professional, rent, contract, employee related payments, etc. Such taxes are to be withheld on payments made to residents as well as non-residents.

**[1] Surcharge at 10% shall be levied where the tax rate is 22%. In other cases, surcharge at 7% or 12% shall be levied where taxable income exceeds INR 10 Mn or 100 Mn respectively and 4% education cess levied in all cases.*

**[2] Applicable surcharge and cess*

4. Corporate entity

4.9 TRANSFER PRICING

A WOS would be required to maintain the prescribed information and documents with respect to every international transaction with its AEs. Determination of the applicable arm's length price with respect to an international transaction is required, based on an analysis of the functions, risks and assets relatable to the transaction.

4.10 OTHERS REGULATORY ASPECTS

WOS does not require any prior approval for remitting profits to its parent company. India has liberalized Exchange Control Regulations which permit remittance of most of current account transactions without any prior approval.

No prior approval is required for winding up of WOS. However, winding up of a WOS is a long drawn judicial process and the time frame involved is substantially higher.

5. Limited liability partnership (‘LLP’)

5.1 OVERVIEW OF A LLP

A foreign company can form a LLP in India. LLP formed by a non-resident in India is treated at par with a resident LLP and is considered as a separate legal entity in India.

5.2 SETTING UP A LLP

Under Indian Exchange Control Regulations, LLPs in India can be set up by non-residents only in those sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed under automatic route (i.e., without the prior requirement of Government approval).

5.3 CAPITALISATION OF A LLP

Initial funding of a LLP is to be done in the form of capital contribution by the non-resident. There is no prescribed minimum capital contribution. A LLP is permitted to take loans from Indian banks. It can also raise loans from overseas lenders in the form of ECB, subject to the fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions.

5.4 LLP ACT REGULATIONS

- LLP is required to register with the ROC before commencing its operations

5. Limited liability partnership ('LLP')

- It should have at least two Partners. Any individual or body corporate can be a Partner in a LLP. A body corporate has been defined under the LLP Act and includes any company or LLP incorporated outside India. However, the definition of body corporate does not include other forms of corporation
- LLP should have at least 2 Designated Partners (out of Partners) who are individuals & a body corporate can also be a designated partner through its authorised representative ('AR') and at least one of them shall be a resident in India
- 'Resident of India' means a person who has stayed in India for a period of not less than 182 days during the immediately preceding calendar year
- LLP Act requires an LLP to prepare, change and maintain proper books of accounts with respect to all transactions undertaken by the LLP
- Any LLP whose turnover is less than INR 4 Mn in any financial year or whose contribution is less than INR 2.5 Mn is not required to get its accounts audited. However, if the partners of such LLP decide to get the accounts of such LLP audited, the accounts shall be audited only in accordance with such rule.
- Annual audited accounts of the LLP are required to be submitted with ROC in Form 8 by 30 October of every year.
- Every LLP shall file an annual return in Form 11 duly authenticated with registrar within 60 days of closure of its financial year in such form and manner, as may be prescribed

5. Limited liability partnership (‘LLP’)

5.5 INCOME TAX

Income Tax: An LLP is taxed in India on a ‘net income basis’, i.e., after allowing deduction for expenses and depreciation computed as per the provisions the IT Act @ 30%*. LLP, being an Indian tax resident is taxed on its worldwide income.

Alternate Minimum Tax (‘AMT’): LLP is liable to AMT, only in limited cases where it is claiming certain deductions, on its adjusted total income at an effective rate of @ 18.5%*, provided the tax payable under normal provisions is less than the tax computed under the provisions of AMT.

Distribution Tax: No distribution tax is applicable on profits distributed by the LLP to its Partners.

5.6 DEDUCTIBILITY OF PAYMENTS

Fees/Royalty paid by LLP to AEs (other than the Partners) shall be allowed as deduction for computation of taxable income of LLP subject to restrictions as per Indian TP regulations. Such payments shall be required to withhold tax at prescribed rates on various payments such as salaries, professional, rent, contract, employee-related payments, etc. Such taxes are to be withheld on payments made to residents as well as non-residents.

**Applicable surcharge and cess*

5. Limited liability partnership ('LLP')

5.7 TP REGULATIONS

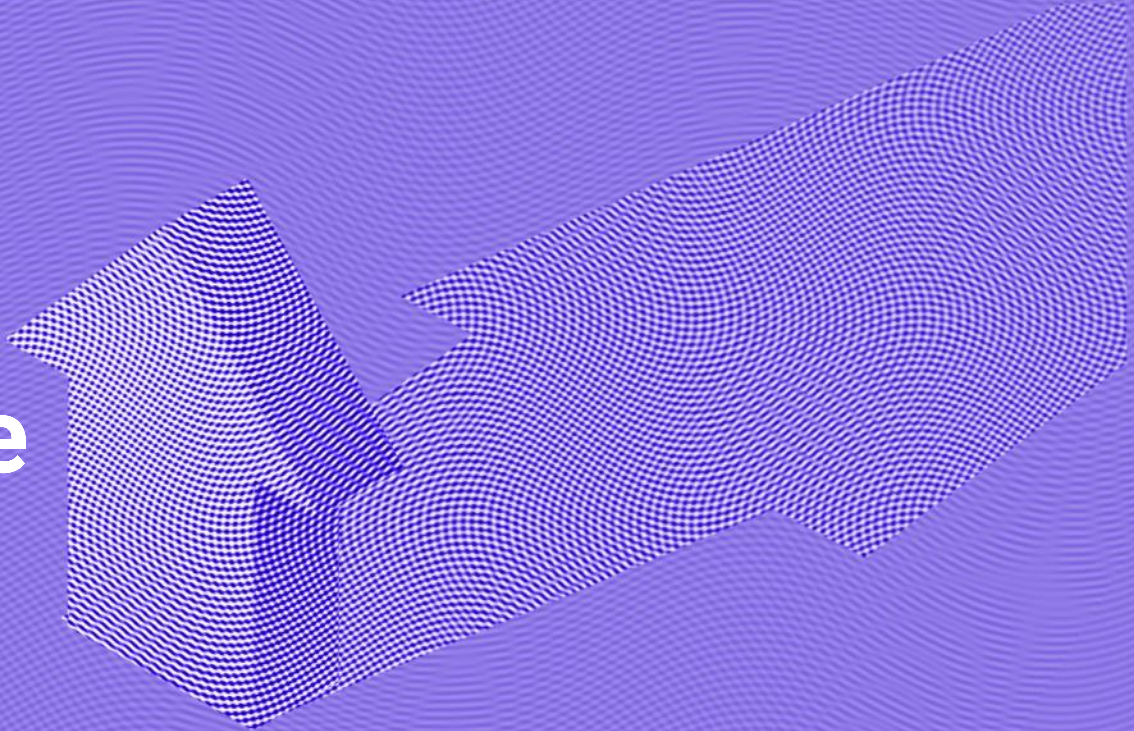
An LLP would be required to maintain the prescribed information and documents with respect to every international transaction with its AEs. Determination of the applicable arm's length price with respect to an international transaction is required, based on an analysis of the functions, risks and assets relatable to the transaction.

5.8 TAXABILITY OF PARTNERS IN INDIA

- Partners shall not be liable to tax in India on profit distributions from LLP
- Fee or royalty paid by LLP to Partners shall be subject to withholding tax in India @ 10%
- TP regulations and withholding tax requirements shall be applicable
- Remuneration received by partners from an LLP shall be taxable as the business income of the partners in India

**Applicable surcharge and cess*

Annexures for compliance matters



Company law

Secretarial Compliance(s) With Respect To Meetings, Minutes And Other Related Registers And Records For Companies

- Board Meeting – Quarterly or event-based
- Annual General Meeting – Annual
- Extra-Ordinary General Meetings – Event-based
- Registers (Register of Members, Register of Director & Key Managerial Personnel & their Shareholding, Register of Contracts with Related Parties & Contracts in which Directors are interested) – Permanent

Annual Secretarial Compliance for Companies

- Disclosure of interest by directors – Annual or event-based
- Disclosure of non-qualification – Annual or event-based
- Filing of financials with the Registrar of Companies (“ROC”) – Annual
- Filing of Annual Return with ROC – Annual
- Appointment of Auditor – Annual
- DPT – 3 – Annual
- MSME Returns – Half yearly
- DIR-3 KYC – Annual

Company law

Annual Compliance For LLPs

- Filing of Annual Return
- Filing of statement of annual accounts

Annual FEMA Compliance for Companies and LLPs

- Filing of Foreign Assets and Liabilities ('FLA') Return

Annual Compliance for BO/LO/PO

- Filing of Annual Return
- Filing of statement of annual accounts
- Filing of annual activity certificate

Direct tax, Indirect tax and Transfer pricing

Direct Tax

- Withholding Tax Computation & Deposit of tax withheld on Salaries and other payments – Monthly
- Withholding Tax Returns – Quarterly
- Advance Tax Payment – Quarterly
- Return Of Income Tax – Annual
- Tax Audit Report – Annual

Transfer Pricing

- Transfer Pricing Report & Accountant's Report – Annual
- Accountant's Report - Annual
- TP Report – Annual
- Master File – Annual
- CbCR – Annual

Indirect Tax

- GST Returns – Monthly
- GST Payment – Monthly
- GST Audit – Annual

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